

sequence. Nobody expects anything better from Robert C. Schenck, who knows him. [Cries of "that's so."] I refused, a year ago, to notice his remarks, and I do not propose to violate the rule I then laid down. [Applause.]

PERSONAL TO COLONEL MOODY.
I am reminded, however, passing from this subject, of an incident in the history of this State, just now peculiarly pertinent. But first let me say that among the orators in addition to General Cox, there is a somebody rejoicing in the name of Colonel Moody. Whether that is the person [Cries of "that's the man,"] and the man who took two hundred dollars, recently, from a soldier for getting him the post-office in Piqua, is immaterial. [Cries of "Give him hell."] The mission of Granville Moody on this earth seems to be to abuse Clement L. Vallandigham, and the business of Clement L. Vallandigham, I know, is to submit to that abuse. [Laughter.]

PERSONAL TO ICHABOD CORWIN.
The last speaker announced for the meeting next Saturday is the Honorable Ichabod Corwin. Well, thought I, Ichabod would be written upon upon their banners, for their glory certainly has departed. [Laughter.] I had forgotten the existence of this individual. I beg pardon for alluding to him now, and would not except for a public incident in his personal and private career. This individual who is invited into Anglia County to meet the returned soldiers of the 57th, was the first armed rebel in the United States since the whiskey insurrection, and, to-day, upon the records of the United States District Court, Ichabod Corwin stands indicted for the crime of treason against the United States or armed resistance to the laws and authority of the United States, which is treason, in the year 1857. [Applause.] He is a fine specimen to be brought here to talk to the patriots and soldiers of Anglia County, and fulfill his other mission of abusing Clement L. Vallandigham. I defended the case in behalf of the Marshals of the United States, who were pursued through several counties of the State of Ohio by a body of seventy armed men. In Green County, the prisoners in their hands were rescued by violence from the United States Marshals. Ichabod Corwin was the little "Jeff Davis" of the rebellion of 1857, [Applause.] who led the armed force of the Abolitionists. They were indicted for it, but through the mistaken kindness of James Buchanan, Stanley Matthews, who was the United States Attorney, was permitted to enter a nolle prosequit, and that saved Ichabod Corwin from the penitentiary. Not for political opinions; not for freedom of speech or of the press; not for standing by the Union as his fathers made it—but for disobedience to the law and armed resistance to the authority and Constitution of the United States. This man, Ichabod Corwin, arrested, I say through mistaken clemency, as future events developed. He escaped, and is one of the orators of the occasion next Saturday.

PERSONAL TO CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.
We had rebels before Jeff Davis became the head of the southern confederacy. This particular rebellion that I speak of is one instance. The case growing out of it was prosecuted before the United States Court. In that case the Governor of Ohio, Salmon P. Chase, now Chief Justice of the United States, and recently a tourist among the negroes of the Southern States, sent down the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Wolcott, afterward Assistant Secretary of War under Edwin M. Stanton, to defend the violators of law and the armed rebels of 1857, and to threaten armed resistance in case the decision was not in conformity with the desires of the Governor and the men who belonged to his political party. Who were the disunionists then? They who proclaimed that the Constitution was a league with death and the Union man then? The Democratic party, the founders of which, laid also the foundation of the Union, and whose statesmen maintained that Union in peace through compromise without public debt and without direct taxation, without provost marshals and without conscriptions for three and seventy years. [Applause.]

DEMOCRACY AND UNION.
Who, for the last four years have arrogated to themselves the cry of Union. The disunionists of the United States, the men who were headed by those who boasted that they had labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union. They stole from the Democratic party the cry of Union. The South in an hour of madness and infatuation that has brought ruin upon them, allowed them to appropriate the cry of Union by attempting to establish an impossible independent government, instead of remaining in the Union, and defending their rights—not their rights only but our rights—the rights of all men—within the States and within the Union. [Applause.]

For many years the antagonism between the cry of anti-slavery and Union, they being the anti-slavery and we the Union men of the country, kept anti-slavery, with all the prejudice it is in favor of, at bay. The South and the Democracy of the North were united in the defense of the Union against the assaults of the Abolitionists; but when the South attempted to establish an independent government, these men, who had been avowed disunionists for years, immediately proclaimed themselves the Union party of the country, and thus secured the support of millions and millions of men, who filled up the ranks of the armies, and sent forth their best and bravest to defend the flag of the Union which our fathers established. We, who still maintained the Democratic party, were of opinion that the question of Union and disunion would recur again, at a day not far distant. To-day it recurs.

THE TEST OF LOYALTY.
For four years past the Democratic party has been denounced as a disloyal party. Why? Because, in the exercise of its ancient, constitutional, guaranteed rights, it insisted upon neutralizing the conduct of public servants. Opposition to the Administration, has for four years past, been the test of disloyalty. Now let us see where stand our adversaries. To-day they are the disloyal party of the United States, according to their own theory. To-day they are opposing the scheme of reconstruction which will immediately restore the Southern States to the Union, as proposed by President Johnson. By their own argument, in opposing the Administration, they oppose the Government, and are disloyal. Being disloyal, and there being no trial by jury, and no habeas corpus, they are fit victims for military arrests, and ought immediately to be put under guard. [Laughter.] How would they like it? If it is disloyal in a Democrat to oppose a Republican Administration, it certainly is more disloyal in a Republican to oppose a Republican Administration.

publican to oppose a Republican Administration. [Laughter.] I say that in opposing this immediate reconstruction of the Union, and in demanding, as their cry, and as a test, that the Southern States, which are now ready to return to the Union, and to yield obedience and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and in insisting that they shall be kept out for ten, twenty or thirty years, or for an indefinite period, they are disloyal men; and let the cry now be raised upon them. [Applause.] If it was a matter of respect and opprobrium to Democrats that they opposed the late Administration, let it be equally reproachful to those who now oppose the President in his efforts to return the Southern States to their constitutional rights. But they are disloyal upon higher principles than that of opposing the Administration. Whoever is for overthrowing the Constitution, for destroying it, for violating it, is disloyal. The only true loyalty, if the word could appropriately be used under a republican form of government, is obedience to the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental law of the land. By that test they are disloyal. [Applause.] To-day they are opposed to the return of the Southern States. You soldiers of the 57th and of other regiments within my hearing—you of the three months volunteers—what went you forth for? What were you told was to be the object of your enlistment? It was to break down the military power of the South, and to enforce the Constitution and the laws which had been violated. You never would have enlisted had you been told that the object of the war was to overthrow the Constitution and establish a permanent military monarchy. How stand we now? The military power of the South is broken down, the Southern Confederacy has vanished into thin air, Jefferson Davis is a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, and there is not an armed foe to the Government of the United States from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON
Where stand the Democrats? They tell you, with General Sherman, that there are no rebels now, and that you must trust the people of the South. [Applause.] They tell you, with President Johnson, that the people of the South are honorable men, and that when they promise in the future, fidelity to the Constitution and obedience to the laws of the land, they are to be trusted. What says the President? I am not here as his special advocate, and never, never while that sun runs through the heavens, will I be his advocate until he has restored the habeas corpus and trial by jury, thus subordinating the military to the civil authorities of the land. We must have no more military commissions for the trial of citizens, such as was committed the other day in the city of Columbus—no sentences at all by the order of military commissions, which Henry Winter Davis says, are organized to convict. I am confident that to-day, the President regrets what has been done in this particular, and would exclaim with Lady Macbeth, in the play:

"Out damned spot!"
But it is there. Yet in so far as the policy of the President is correct, in so far as he stands on and by the principles of the Constitution, above all, so far as he is for the immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union, I am determined to stand by him, and I believe that is the purpose of the Democratic party of the Union. If he will but in the good by-acts, the utterances of his on the eleventh day of this month—only five days ago—he will have the support of the men who were Union men before he and I were born, and whose children will be Union men for generations to come. [Applause.] Hear him in addressing the Southern delegation in the city of Washington, he said:

"Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed and the South, true to its ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor."
Imagine such a sentiment coming from the lips of Jacob Dolson Cox, or Robert C. Schenck, to say nothing of the lesser lights of the Abolition party! Why, what is that but rank disloyalty! I sympathize with secession! Arrest Mr. Johnson! Why is not some military commissions forthwith "organized to convict" him? Judge Advocates, do you hear that? Execute him, execute him, [Applause.]

"The South, true to its ancient instincts of manly honor, comes forth and professes its willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith."
So says Andrew Johnson. And yet that South which is true to those noble instincts and willing to return to the Union—that South, to accommodate Mr. Cox, and Mr. Schenck, and Mr. Sherman, and others like them, must be kept out of the Union for thirty years, until the negroes of the South, through the Freedmen's Bureau, can be educated up to that high point of civilization—abolition voting. [Applause.]

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
Freedmen's Bureau! Well, we had a bureau of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, in good old Democratic times, to administer the Government for the benefit of white men, but now we have this new fangled thing, the Bureau of Freedmen, to take special care of the negroes, the chief of which in a little while, if the party that now controls the country keeps in power, will seek admittance to the council of the President as a cabinet minister! Freedmen's Bureau! What does it mean? Rations which belong to the soldiers, food, clothing, shelter from the weather, all that you give your families—four millions of negroes to be provided with these things, and not only that, but to be instructed in the alphabet and rule of three, [laughter.] and you are to be taxed for it—taxed to support four millions of negroes until they are educated up to the white man's standard! Now, if we are to have more bureaus, I have one to propose. I, the enemy of the soldiers, as you have been told, have a good one, and I propose to organize it until they repeal the Freedmen's Bureau. [Laughter.] If they are going to levy taxes for the support of negroes I want a tax levied, and twice as heavy on United States bonds as on anything else, to maintain a bureau to feed and clothe returned soldiers, the lame and the sound, the sick and the healthy—all who want food and clothing. Is Jacob Dolson Cox in favor of establishing a Returned Soldiers' Bureau? If he is let him say so, and let him repudiate the Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen's Bureau! It has already drawn millions and tens of millions of dollars from your pockets. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AGAIN.
And further, the President, in addressing this delegation says:

"I know that I am of the Southern people."
Why, what a rebel! [Laughter.] What, the President of the United States, dare to admit that he belongs to the Southern race, is of the Southern people, a native of a Southern State, when I have been denounced as a traitor, a secessionist, and an enemy to my country, simply because I desired that, peaceably and through compromise, our Southern brethren should return to the Union which their fathers and our fathers made in the good old days of the Republic! But, listen again:

"I love them."
What! love traitors! love rebels! love Southern Copperheads! [Laughter.] Why, next he will take Northern Copperheads to his bosom; and, peradventure, I may have a little embrace myself then! [Great laughter.]
Queen sabe? But,
"I love them, and will do all in my power."
Well, being President, he has a great deal of power. Lincoln had; we know that. At least I do. [Laughter.]
"Will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, in whom they had reposed their confidence, led them astray."
That is precisely what the Democratic party is after. He could not have hit it better. "If there is anything that can be done, on my part, on correct principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done."

And he assured, Andrew Johnson that in so far as you do it, on these principles, the Democratic party, one and undivided, will stand by you. [Applause.]
Again: "The institution of slavery," said the President, "is gone. The former status of the negroes had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so potent a fact, and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us."

Tran wisdom, that! And accordingly the Southern delegation responded. "We are willing to do so." The President replied, "I believe you are." Jacob Dolson Cox says: "No! They have been unruly. They must be chastised. They are bad boys, and they must be kept out behind the school-house, and not permitted to enter for an indefinite period. Don't let them return again! It is true, we have punished them, and chastised them but not enough." The President says: "I believe you. I believe your faith is pledged, it will be maintained in good faith." What rebels maintain faith! What traitors to defeat whom we spent four thousand millions of dollars and a million of lives—through the blundering of the Administration during the first years of the war, because they made it a political war, until Grant and Sherman took hold and refused to carry it on for the benefit of the Republican party. [Applause.] What maintain it in good faith! So says the President, and I stand behind him and at his back. [Applause.]

Again: "All I ask or desire of the South, North, East or West"—(I am afraid he is getting into my sections again.) [Laughter.]—"is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution."
Well said Andrew Johnson: stick to it. Don't listen to Seward. Don't hearken to Stanton; get rid of them, and take back the old supporters of the Constitution—the men who were educated to love the Union and to stand by the principles of the Constitution. Take them into your cabinet, and then you will be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution, and among the most sacred of them, Andrew Johnson, believe me, are the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury.

"It is not to be denied," adds the President, "that we have been great sufferers on both sides; good men have fallen, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, can we not come together, and around the common altar of our country, heal the wounds that have been made?"

Again, that is the purpose, the sole purpose of the Democratic party, and for that they have been denounced, are being denounced, and will again be denounced, as traitors and sympathizers with secession. Well, we have the President on our side, and we are the loyal party now. [Laughter.] We have the army on our side now, and it is a power. If our Major Generals don't come up to the work we have a President who, instead of saying as Mr. Lincoln did to Fernando Wood, "We stand by our Generals," will not stand by them when they are not right. We have a President who, as in the case of General Slocum, waits for the mail, but revokes orders by telegraph, when he thinks they are not right and proper, and constitutional. [Applause.]

Johnson has done wrong, generous wrong, in this matter of military commissions, and military executions. But he is realizing to day what I heard when a boy, and has been a part of my political creed ever since, that a man to be an honest, thorough Democrat, must have been born one, and if he is a born Democrat, though he may get out of the road sometimes, there is a spirit of magnetism about his body which, like the needle that points to the north pole, always brings him back again. [Applause.] No wonder there has been a convocation of the great lights of the Abolition party since this speech of President Johnson's was made. No wonder there is a flocking to Washington City of the leaders of Abolitionism, like harpies rushing to pollute the feast of harmony and peace which the President proposes to set before the country.

Again says the President:
"Our country has been scarred all over. Then, why can we not approach each other on principles which are right in themselves and which will be productive of good to all?"
The day is not distant when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of the family have come together, and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted on each other. They had seen the influence of their error, and its result, and, governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forgiving and forgiving, and return to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to mutual satisfaction; that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect and confidence than ever.

"The North can not get along without the South, nor the South without the North; the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say it is our duty to do all that within our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union,

though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated for all time, and that it can not be destroyed except by the all-wise God who created it."

That is spoken of the people of the South to the people of the South. That is good, honest, straightforward copperheadism! [Laughter.] I could not have said it better myself, [laughter], and I endorse every word of it and only ask of the President that he will make it good by his action. [Applause.]

THE SOUTH WANTED BACK

These, then, are our principles. We are again, what we always were, in fact, the Union party of the United States. We do want the Southern States back. Why, Mr. Cox and those who are aiding him, need not go to the record to prove any thing of the kind. They need not waste their breath in charging upon us that we are for re-establishing the family circle just as it was before it was broken up—that, though some of our brothers and sisters have wandered and gone out of the family, now that they are repentant, we desire again to see them around the old hearthstone, just as in the good old times before they went off. We do want the South back. Why don't they want it? First of all, because with the instincts of that Puritanism which is the first principle of this party, they hate the South, but that is not the only cause. One of the orators of the party in this State openly avows it. It is because if the South returns to the Union, they will cast the electoral vote of eleven States with the Democratic party in 1858. Pardon me, but "that's what's the matter." [Laughter.] That orator tells the people to whom he speaks, that they must permit the Southern States to be restored to the Union, because the Democratic party will get again into power if they do. Be not alarmed, Mr. Schenck. The Democratic party will come into power in any event. [Applause.] And they will restore the South when they come, whether you permit it or not. [Applause.] We are for the Union, and were for it when, hypocritically, you were inscribing that word upon your banner. By their fruits shall ye know them. Our fruits are immediate Union. Their fruits are Union remote, contingent, perhaps impossible. Thank God, I can again stand up before the people of Ohio and of the United States, again to defend that faith which I learned in early boyhood, and which I have maintained at all hazards until this hour of my life, and shall do still my dying day. Thank God the logic of events, to borrow a phrase from the Republican candidate for Governor, places the Democratic party in its old position. [Applause.]

DORSEY, KETCHUM, AND MOODY.

But not only is the party to which we are opposed a disloyal party, and a disunion party. I trust I may say without offense, it is the dishonest party of the land. Whence all these forgeries, speculations and stealings? Whence come your Gibsons, your Stoners, your Dorseys, your Ketchums, and other thieves and speculators? Loyal men! [Laughter.] Whence come your speculators? "Speculate a little," said a reverend Republican orator, in a public meeting, in a conference, I forget which. "Speculate, brethren, a little, lay up a little for a rainy day. I always do," said he speculating upon the poverty of a returned soldier, charging him two hundred dollars for securing him an office under the Federal Government. "I staid at home," said another one of these "loyal" men, "I staid at home to fight Copperheads in the rear." Well, he did—ought G. Volney Dorsey. You have all heard of the man after whom he was named. He wrote a book, called "Volney's Ruins." That's all there is now of the State Treasury! [Laughter.] This is the "loyal" man who was brought down to the city of Dayton to bark at Copperheads, and denounce the gentleman who to-day addresses you. In the rear he staid, fighting copperheads. You who have been in the army, know the fate that often befalls him who lags in the rear. Doctor Dorsey staid in the rear, and went a-bumming in the Treasury, and he got captured. [Great laughter.] There were no army officers stripped of their uniform and sent into the Treasury to watch Dorsey. There was no part of one hundred and seventy-five regulars sent up to his house to break down his doors, enter his bed chamber, and drag him out of bed. There were no miserable politicians hid in a cellar near by to watch him, and to overlook the outrage upon a fellow-citizen. But Governor Anderson walked up in day-time, not with a Provost Marshal, but with an old officer that we have all heard about—a Sheriff, a Democratic Sheriff at that—a copperhead—he walked into the Treasury and arrested G. Volney Dorsey as a speculator and a perjurer, for violating the Independent Treasury Law of the State of Ohio; took his keys from him and turned him out of office. How was this "loyal" man making money? By speculating off the money sent to soldiers. Let us see what Peter Odlin, a bitter and malignant Republican, said:

"We find, seventh, that improper use has been made of United States securities belonging to the soldiers."

Why, soldiers, that is where your bounty and back pay are!

"Belonging to soldiers who received pay for United States service through the State Treasury."

So there's your bounty—there's your pay, that you have been waiting. This "loyal" man has it. "Speculate a little," says the Reverend Colonel Moody. Speculate a little does the loyal Doctor Dorsey! [Laughter.] And upon the soldiers' money too. Well, I never stole any thing, never misappropriated any thing, but I forsooth, am disloyal. Doctor Dorsey, until detected, was the very pink of loyalty. The dishonest party, I repeat, and yet these are the very men who staid at home to fight copperheads in the rear. [Laughter.]

Why, alas, he is not the rear guard, but the very advance guard of the grand army of speculators. He is but the forerunner, for the beginning is scarcely yet begun. Of the four years of speculation, there has scarce yet been developed the hundredth part. And some very loyal papers are flattering themselves that the arrest of Dorsey and his exposure, is a proof of their honesty. They do not allow their public servants to go unpunished. Well, they don't where they can't conceal the peculation. Let us see. There was John Brekin, elected by the Democrats of Ohio, as State Treasurer. He betrayed his trust and the Democratic party abandoned him. He became a fugitive from justice, and a fugitive from justice he remains to this day. With many excellent personal and social qualities, his failure to discharge his public trust, his dishonesty in public duty, forfeited him forever the confidence of the Democratic party. His brother-in-law, William H. Gibson, was his successor. Elected in 1855, and re-elected

in 1857, he perfected the speculations which his brother-in-law began. He added thousands and tens of thousands to them. For that, he too, was arrested and tried before a civil tribunal—for we had not invented military commissions then. He was convicted by a jury of twelve men, and sentenced to the penitentiary. Temporarily, he escaped by some contemptible flaw in the indictment. He was subject to trial again, and while under indictment and actual conviction as a thief and a speculator, this honest Republican party, that never stands by dishonest public servants, made him Colonel in the honorable service of the United States, and he is Colonel to-day, or until recently. In return he became one of the chief speakers against the Democratic party, and of its foulest libelers in 1863. And so with A. P. Stone. His speculations run back to the State Treasury. It was known he was a dishonest public servant, and yet the Administration, through Salmon P. Chase, made A. P. Stone Collector of Internal Revenue, and lost \$141,000 by it.

Again, the House of Representatives, nearly three-fourths of which was Republican, in 1862, found Simon Cameron guilty of speculation. They condemned him. They compelled the President of the United States to remove him as Secretary of War, and immediately he was appointed Minister to Russia. They punish their public servants, do they? Well, I hope by and by some such punishment will come to us for our good deeds as they gave to theirs for their bad ones—that some of us may be made Collectors of Internal Revenue because we are honest, and some of us sent to Russia for the same reason. [Laughter.] Here is a Treasurer of State—a man who has been one of the most foul abusers of the Democratic party—all this time he was engaged in speculation—arrested for speculation, and now about to be indicted, and if convicted, sent to the Penitentiary. His is but one of the first cases that have come to light. The rest are yet behind.

DESOTISM.

But the party to which we are opposed is a party of despotism. I will thank any man who supports that party if he will show me one resolution passed by the Republican party since the war began, in which there has been one single denunciation of arbitrary arrests or arbitrary proceedings. I will be obliged to any body who will send to my address a copy of any such resolution. There never has been a protest against a single infraction of the Constitution, by that party. Why? Because these violations of the Constitution, these arbitrary arrests and military commissions, have been directed against their opponents. And when the tables are turned, and the Democratic party shall have power, if the rules laid down by the late Administration are to be the rules for future Administrations, there will come up a howl such as some wild beast may be supposed to send forth from the jungles, when smitten by the shaft of the hunter. It is the party too, against State rights. What have we had in Ohio? The very first Governor elected after the war commenced, was a Governor who not only did not resist arbitrary power in the State of Ohio, but actually invited the arrest of one of the most prominent men of the Democratic party, and had him dragged from his home, and incarcerated in Fort La Fayette. So with Governor Brough. He, in his lifetime, deliberately permitted a military commission to sit in the city of Cincinnati for the trial of citizens for two months, and permitted another commission to sit in Gueney County, to try citizens for offenses properly cognizable by the civil tribunals of the land. That is the manner in which these Governors have guarded the rights of the States. It is not the way in which General George W. Morgan, if elected, will administer affairs as Governor.

Mr. Vallandigham next referred to the taxation of United States bonds, and concluded by charging that the Republican party was a negro equality party.

Daily Empire.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

Very Well.

The negro equality Cox papers of the State, seem determined to make the campaign against Mr. Vallandigham. He is the burden of all their speeches and all their presses. Very well—all right. Mr. V. has been "under fire" all the time for the last four years; and he is now perfectly willing to "draw the enemy's fire," while General Morgan quietly and without resistance, "moves on the enemy's works." Smart fellows! Woolly for Cox! Democratic papers, while of course they will give no countenance to these assaults, will, we are sure, waste no time in defending Mr. V. He needs none. Look to General Morgan, boys! "Carry the war into Africa," as "Vall." says.

Private Theatricals.

Col. Parrott twice declined, but the meeting insisted, and he was elected president by acclamation.—Journal.

We think we have seen something like that before.

Brutus.—Was the crown offered him three? Cato.—Ay, marry, was it; and he put it by three, every time gentler than other; and at every putting by, mine honest neighbors shouted!

Mr. Parrott was afraid to put it by three, so he took it on the third offer. Cute little fellow!

Correction.

In our article, yesterday, giving the names of the securities of Mr. Staley, the County Treasurer, I. P. Foster was inserted as worth \$280, "in wife's name." Mr. Foster informs us that this was a mistake. The property referred to belongs to his mother. He has in his own right property charged on the duplicate at \$6,000.

HONORABLE C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.
We print to-day the very able speech delivered by this gentleman in Anglia County, Ohio, on the sixteenth instant, and refrain from making any synopsis of it, because we not only hope but are sure that every one will read it entire.—N. Y. News, Sept. 21.

The Journal on the Prosecuting Attorney

The Journal has one decided advantage of us in the discussion of the points arising in this political campaign. It doesn't care what it says. It asserts this morning that we are abusing "Warren Munger, Jr., its candidate for Prosecuting Attorney"—that our candidate for the same office is reported to have "boasted" of his ambition to displace Mr. Vallandigham as the leader of the "Copperhead party" of his district, and that Mr. Lowe "lacks candor in proportion to his self-conceit," because he permitted us to publish a correct synopsis of his remarks before the convention, after the Journal had published a perverted and false one.

We can't compete with the Journal in this style of argumentation. We have too great a desire to be truthful and too great an anxiety to demean ourselves in accordance with the proprieties which usually obtain among gentlemen.

Unlike the Journal, we are able to see the good points of an opponent, if he has any, and we do not hesitate to say, that the conduct of Warren Munger, Jr., in refusing to be whipped into the support of Col. Lowe, after he had pledged his undivided support to Judge Haynes, is worthy of all praise. Even the Journal, though it permits no opportunity to pass without giving a dig to "Messrs. Young, Conner & Co.," cannot but admire Warren for this, and pats him on the back, and tells him he is a very estimable young man—possessed of a high sense of honor, &c., because he believes with most of his brother lawyers that he cannot honorably support Col. Lowe. We think, however, that the Journal slanders Warren, when it says, that he is willing to advocate the election of Col. Lowe and the rest of the ticket, but must not withhold his vote from Judge Haynes, because he pledged his "undivided support" to the Judge, and we don't believe he would attempt to escape from his obligation by any such subterfuge.

Current News Items.

There is said to be a very rigid scrutiny of the Secretary of the Treasury into the \$100 compound-interest note forgery.

It is said the State Department has received dispatches from our Minister, which state that the number of deaths at Constantinople, from the cholera, amount to 2,000 a day.

Among the pardons granted by the President is one to J. B. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond. It is said that he has lost \$300,000 by the war.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to confine the depositaries of the Treasury to one Bank in each Congressional District.

Secretary Seward and Mrs. Judge Patterson, daughter of the President, are reported quiet sick at Washington.

The interest on the five-twenty bonds, which becomes due on the 1st of November, is to be paid on the 25th of September.

Gold was somewhat unsettled yesterday, in consequence of the anticipated payment of interest on the five-twenty bonds of the Government. It closed at 143½.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in New York. One of the parties burned out has been arrested, on suspicion of being himself the incendiary.

Seven hundred women are about to emigrate from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, where the sex is in demand. Vessels have been chartered to carry them out.

The arrivals at New York from the South continue to increase, and they now comprise fully one-half of the visitors at the hotels.

General Hooker, with his officers, called upon Secretary Stanton, yesterday, in New York.

Major Moor, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, arrested upon a charge of murder and arson, has escaped from the Nashville Jail, through the negligence of the turnkey.

The store of Charles Dawson, at Pontiac, Michigan, was entered by burglars last night. The safe was broken open, and \$20,000 in Government bonds was taken.

The great trotting-match on the Fashion Course, on Long Island, between Dexter, George Wilkes and General Butler, for \$1,000 resulted in favor of Dexter, in each heat.

The negroes have called a Convention in Indiana, to get more rights for themselves.

The spread of the hog-cholera is said to be alarming in Indiana. One feeder lost forty yesterday, in a few hours, in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

The disbandment of the negro troops in the South is looked upon as a final abandonment of the idea of a negro army, in a white man's country.

The Southern men are said to be satisfied with the President's policy, and will defend it against the Radicals.

Our Consul at Smyrna writes that the spread of the cholera in that place is alarming. It is spreading in Barcelona and Port Mahon.

Six hundred of the First Ohio Cavalry have arrived in New York.